

# MEXICANS DEMAND U. S. RECOGNITION

## Huerta Declares President Wilson's Personal Representative Must Bring Credentials or He Will Meet With Difficulties—Serves Notice That Lind Is Persona Non Grata

### BRYAN EXPLAINS THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION

## Lind Sails From Galveston on Battleship New Hampshire and Should Reach Vera Cruz Friday and Mexico City Saturday Night—Washington Government Shows Much Concern Over the Mexican Official's Statement That Lind's Presence Will Not Be Desirable

Mexico City, Aug. 7.—The native newspapers today express loud praise of Provisional President Huerta's declaration that John Lind will be persona non grata in Mexico.

The Independent declares that the provisional president's action constitutes "irreproachable logic."

The Imparcial says the declaration will present to all nations the attitude of Mexico in the face of the menace of intervention by the American government.

El Pais says:

"The dignity and decorum of Mexico are in firm hands."

The greatest possible interest is shown on all sides in the outcome of what is regarded as a diplomatic crisis.

Washington, Aug. 7.—President Wilson let it be known today that he would not be willing to believe that the Huerta government will regard as undesirable the presence of John Lind, his personal representative in Mexico, until he had received a definite official notification to that effect.

When friends told him of the debate in the senate today, President Wilson took the position that certain Republicans there were attempting to make the Mexican situation difficult to handle in a peaceful fashion. From many letters and other expressions of opinion on the subject in possession of the president, he still finds no ground for armed intervention.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Administration officials do not believe the Huerta government in Mexico really intends to snub John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, as would seem to appear in last night's official statement by the Mexican acting minister of foreign affairs.

At the White House, the state department and official circles today the impression put out was that when the Huerta government was fully apprised of President Wilson's views as transmitted by Mr. Lind, a different construction would be placed on Lind's errand and Mexico would realize it as a "mission of peace."

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are disposed to await the arrival of Mr. Lind in Mexico City before taking any further steps in the situation. This was made clear today at the White House.

It was pointed out again today that Mr. Lind goes merely as adviser to the American embassy in Mexico City and carries credentials to neither the federal nor the constitutional governments. He will deal with the Huerta government only through the charge d'affaires of the American embassy, so that there will be no necessity for his being received by President Huerta.

While the intimation from the Mexican capital that Mr. Lind would be persona non grata attracted wide attention today, officials were confident that no contingency would occur which would afford an opportunity for any overt remonstrance against Mr. Lind's presence. The envoy is expected to transmit the opinions of the American government in such a fashion as to reflect only the friendliness of the United States government toward the Mexican people and no political interest in the factional warfare. He will make clear that what the American government desires to see established is a constitutional government legally set up, and it has no concern with the personnel of the candidates.

It was recognized here, however, that it was within the range of possibility for the Huerta government openly to show its disapproval of Mr. Lind's mission, and while no drastic measures to enforce the opinion of the Washington government were planned, it was suggested that the United States might in such an event feel justified in lifting the embargo on arms or a recognition of the belligerents.

Mr. Lind sailed from Galveston early today on the battleship New Hampshire. The run to Vera Cruz is about 625 miles, and the ship should put in there probably tomorrow night. Twelve hours later Mr. Lind should be in Mexico City. Some administration officials and diplomats take the view that the developments after Mr. Lind arrives in Mexico will go far in moulding the future attitude of the United States.

Just what the Mexican government means by the phrase in the official statement saying "his presence in this country will not be desirable," is the subject of much comment. There is a provision in the Mexican constitution for the expulsion of undesirable foreigners.

No Dispatches From Mexico.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Secretary Bryan declared he had not received the Huerta government's declaration, said in last night's news dispatches to have been forwarded to Washington as well as Europe. Mr. Bryan explained that a message he sent yesterday to Charge O'Shaughnessy instructing him to advise Huerta to await the coming of Envoy Lind in-

Mexican today that in the former case the government might not consider itself obliged to act until the suggestion actually was put forward by Mr. Lind, but that in the second case the government would be justified in characterizing him as one who was inciting Mexicans along lines of sedition and in applying the pernicious foreign expulsion clause of the constitution. This Mexican also indicated that since Mr. Lind was coming to Mexico in an unofficial capacity and with no credentials, he could not expect more consideration or immunity than any ordinary foreigner would receive.

Mexicans familiar with international law are reluctant to believe that Mr. Lind's instructions are for him to deal with others than the authorized officials of the de facto government.

These officials still are firm in their assertion that no suggestions whatever involving mediation or the resignation of Huerta will be acceptable, and say that the best that Mr. Lind can hope for in this respect is to be ignored. However, the anti-Huerta element, which is not prominently in evidence in the capital, is skeptical regarding the firm stand by the administration that the state of the country is such that it would be impossible to hold a presidential election October 27, the date previously set. The Catholic convention agreed late tonight not to nominate a candidate for the presidency. It reserved the right to reassemble for this purpose in the event that peace is restored, such an extra session at the holding of elections will become possible.

Anti-American Speech.

The debate over the resolution not to nominate a candidate developed an anti-American speech by a delegate from the federal district, who charged that the condition of the country was due to the non-recognition of the government by the United States. The speaker advocated that the convention take no action which would further the cause of the Mexican people who, he said, should present a united front in case of war with the United States. The speech met with the approval of a large number of the delegates, but it was opposed by the leader of the federal district organization, who insisted that the attitude of the administration at Washington did not represent the views of a majority of the American people.

The decision of the Catholics not to enter the political fight would appear to remove the last hopes of elections being held, since a similar action has been taken by the Liberal party, and there is a growing belief that General Felix Diaz will be unable to return to Mexico from Japan, in time to make a campaign. However, there is a well defined belief here that President Huerta himself will become a candidate, possibly of an independent group, and in this case politicians believe he would be likely to get the support of the Catholics.

For Relief of Federalists.

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 7.—Federal reinforcements were sent south of Juarez this morning under Major Roque Gomez to the relief of the federalists who were engaged Tuesday by rebels at Rancheria, sixty miles south of Juarez. Juarez has had no information from the fight since the first message, but the rebel junta here claims that the rebel command of Toribio Ortega has been reinforced by Pancho Villa and that the federalists and their nine supply trains are "bottled up." The train and federal troops were en route to Chihuahua when engaged by the rebels. The rebels admit being repulsed by the federalists in the first engagement.

Eighteen wounded rebels were brought to El Paso today by way of Guadalupe. The wounded were escorted by twenty-four other rebels. All were released and given in charge of the local branch of the American Red Cross.

The escort, as still held, Villa has come to the rescue of Ortega and that the rebels have the federal trains surrounded, with the railroad cut on both sides.

## MUST OBEY THE TREATY

## WARREN AND TARIFF BILL

## 500 KILLED NEAR CANTON

Canton, China, Aug. 7.—Five hundred were killed or wounded in the fighting between the northern government troops and the rebels at the east gate of Canton which was attacked by two divisions of the northern army yesterday. The position of the city is regarded as serious. Reinforcements consisting of a detachment of an Indian regiment from Hong Kong have arrived to guard the lives and property of foreigners in the Shamane district.

# AVIATOR HAS FATAL FALL SOLDIER HAS THE LEPROSY

## Famous Anglo American Birdman and a Passenger Meet Instant Death at Aldershot, England—Was Formerly American Cowboy but Became British Subject

London, Aug. 7.—Colonel F. S. Cody, the famous Anglo-American aviator, was killed in an aeroplane accident at Aldershot today and a passenger he was carrying also met death.

Cody was trying out a new aeroplane when he met his death. In the machine with him was a passenger named Evans. They were flying over the open country, most of which is government land, in Aldershot district, and had just reached the government house when their aeroplane began traveling badly and finally fell with a crash to the ground. Several officials rushed to the spot and found the bodies of Cody and Evans lying beneath the machine.

Cody was the most interesting figure in aviation in the British Isles. He was a real soldier of fortune. He was well known to the public in England and very popular. He wore a sombrero, a long mustache, an imperial and long hair and was almost an exact replica of "Buffalo Bill."

He came to England from the United States where he had been a cowboy in the west. He had a severe struggle to obtain a start in England. After living precariously for a while, he attracted the attention of the experts in the British war office on account of his display of natural gifts of construction, particularly in aerial machines. He was said to be able to build anything in the way of a flying machine or balloon.

His first experiments were made with box kites. These he developed into the British military training grounds at Aldershot. He achieved such success that the British war office attached him to its aviation staff.

Became a British Subject.

His theatrical appearance and methods created some prejudice against him, which, however, was largely dispelled when he swore American allegiance and became a British subject. The public in England only began to take him seriously when he carried off the military prize of \$20,000 open to the world at Salisbury Plain in August, 1912.

Following that triumph, he built several machines and was constantly experimenting with improvements. All of his aeroplanes were heavy biplanes which his rivals considered crude in their construction. He nevertheless made successful flights with them. He leaves a wife and two sons in England.

Evans was a member of the Indian civil service who had obtained leave of absence to come to England to study aviation.

The aeroplane was flying at an altitude of between 200 and 300 feet when it fell. Members of the Royal Flying corps removed the bodies to the military mortuary and an inquest is to be held tomorrow.

Cody's neck was broken and both of Evans' legs were fractured in the fall.

Cody's sons, Leon and Frank, were eyewitnesses of the accident, which was caused by experts to faulty construction, the body of the craft proving too heavy for the wings. The machine, they say, appeared to crumple up, the wings suddenly shooting upward and the whole structure collapsing.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—The twelve men who will try Maury I. Diggs of Sacramento, former state architect of California, in the first of the cases now become notorious across the breadth of the land, were sworn in today shortly before noon. The government followed with its preliminary statement of the case.

As finally accepted by both sides, the box contains ten married men and two bachelors. Eight of the jurors have children and six of the eight have daughters. One is a retired liquor dealer and all are business men.

When court opened this morning there was but one jurymen left to seat. The questions asked talesmen thus far have shown only two things:

"That the government does not care for bachelors to pass on its case, and that the defense is not favorable to grey bearded fathers of families."

The trial will not be protracted. The government expects to put forward its matter of fact evidence as plainly as possible. Marsha Warrington may even be called to the stand late today or early tomorrow, thought chief counsel for the prosecution.

Thus far Mrs. Diggs, Mrs. Cammett and their children have not appeared in court. Marshall Woodworth, of the defense is authority however, for the statement that there has been a reconciliation and that the estranged wives will be present in court.

## JAP AGENTS GOING HOME

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—Sailing Aug. 13 from Vancouver on the same ship with General Felix Diaz, special ambassador from Mexico to Japan, will be Dr. Juichi Soyeda and Tadao Kato, honorary secretary of the two commissioners sent to this country by the Affiliated Chambers of Commerce of Japan to investigate conditions surrounding the California anti-alien land act.

In summarizing the result of their investigations, Dr. Soyeda said today: "The general feeling toward our country, we found, was very cordial and the general sentiment among Japanese living on the Pacific coast was also satisfactory. There seems to be a fine degree of patience and forbearance manifest."

"Our people at home are also waiting for the ultimate solution with forbearance. So long as the people of the two countries keep their heads and try to understand each other, there is nothing to fear."

"The recent unpleasant situation has not been without its good results. The people of Japan will know more about your people and the constitution and laws that regulate your national and international conduct, and you will know more about Japan."

"We hope that the law passed recently at Sacramento never will go into effect, but if it does, you may rest assured that the Japanese will regulate their conduct to comply, at the same time striving to enlarge the permanence of their residence here."

"It was the spirit of discrimination against the Japanese in the California law that moved us to protest," added Kamiya. "Our alien land law has been cited, but we reply that it applies to all foreigners alike—Americans, Chinese, Russians, British and Germans."

# CHURCHMAN BLACKMAILS

## Pays Court to Woman Then Attempts to Exhort \$600 by Threatening—Defective Letter on Typewriter Leads to Arrest

Los Angeles, Aug. 7.—Charged with having attempted to blackmail a woman through a fictitious detective agency, F. E. Young, an automobile dealer and prominent church worker of Long Beach, was held in the county jail today while the county grand jury investigated his case.

A defective letter in his writing machine was responsible for Young's arrest after Mrs. Kittie Bahrenburg, a member of Young's church, had told her story to the district attorney.

Mrs. Bahrenburg said Young had paid ardent court to her, and then shortly afterward she received a letter from the "Sunset Detective Agency," saying in effect:

"We know all, and unless you pay \$600 at once your church also will know all."

The detective agency letter contained a purported copy of a letter in which Young promised to pay \$3000 his money.

Mrs. Bahrenburg called on Young, and she said he advised her to pay the money. Mrs. Bahrenburg tried to borrow the \$600 from her banker and told him the purpose for which she needed it. On the banker's advice she said the case before the district attorney, and detectives from the latter's office say they discovered that the detective agency letters were written on Young's typewriter. His arrest followed.

# CLARK CALLS FOR ACTION

Washington, Aug. 7.—Further demand for passage of his resolution for investigation of Mexican conditions by the foreign relations committee was made today by Senator Clark of Wyoming. Chairman Bacon asked that the resolution be referred to his committee before being acted on, but Senator Clark objected.

"The administration probably has a policy, but we don't know what it is," said Mr. Clark. "Now the president has sent his third confidential representative to the republic; but we are left without information while American lives are being lost and American property destroyed. I see no reason for delaying action; there can be an investigation by this committee as well as by the administration."

Senator Bacon said that conditions in Mexico and relations between the two countries were such that no policy action should be taken by the senate.

"Because of the importance of this subject there is no higher duty resting on us than to approach it with the utmost gravity and consideration," he declared.

Senator Bacon declared that notwithstanding reports from Mexico City given by the Huerta government's formal announcement that it would not receive John Lind unless he came with proper credentials and prepared to recognize the Huerta government, the senate should not act until some actual development has taken place.

"There has been no communication received yet by the Mexican government from the United States. Not until the message has been delivered and the Mexican government has a chance to act on it should we undertake to deal with the situation."

# STRIKE IS UNSETTLED

Calumet, Mich., Aug. 7.—The efforts of non union miners of the Calumet & Hecla Mining company, with that company to return to work on their own terms, have resulted in failure. The committee appointed to interview General Manager MacNaughton reported at a mass meeting of 700 miners today that he had refused to grant any of the demands made and that they were through. No suggestions as to any further plan of action being advanced, the meeting was adjourned.

The demands of the non-union committee included practically all of those made by the Western Federation of Miners, with the exception of recognition of the union. In substance they were:

An eight-hour day; minimum wage of \$3 per day; double time for Sundays and the employment of no one under 16 years old.

Shortly after adjournment the miners reassembled on call of Chairman Joseph Heaton to consider further action. A committee of eleven, representing a majority of nationalities, was appointed to confer with General Manager MacNaughton relative to what protection could be offered if the men returned to work. This action is taken to mean that the men are willing to return at the company's own terms provided they can do so safely.

Money.

New York, Aug. 7.—Money on call steady, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent; last loans, 2 1/2 per cent; closing bid, 2 1/4 per cent; offered at 2 1/2 per cent.

# TODAY'S GAMES

Yankees Defeat Tigers.

New York, Aug. 7.—(American.) R. H. E.

Detroit ..... 1 3 2

New York ..... 5 10 1

Batteries—Lake, Hall and Stange, McKee, Schulz and Gossett.

Cubs Beat Quakers.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—(National.) R. H. E.

Philadelphia ..... 2 4 1

Chicago ..... 5 10 1

Batteries—Mayer and Killifer, Stack and Archer.

(Additional Sports on Page Two.)